

rest of the underparts are pale whitish buff, with dirty buff margins, shading into brownish on the sides and flanks. Tail dark brown. Total length 3·5 inches, wing 2·2, tail 1·1, tarsus ·9, bill from gape ·7.

Habitat. Miri Hills, Assam.

XXXVI.—*On the Birds of the Philippine Islands.*—Part V.*

The Highlands of the Province of Lepanto, North Luzon.

By W. R. OGILVIE GRANT. *With Field-Notes by JOHN WHITEHEAD.*

(Plates XII.—XIV.)

THE second collection formed by Mr. Whitehead in the Benguet district, teeming as it was with novelties and rare birds, is, as a whole, far surpassed in interest by the great collection now sent home from the Province of Lepanto. This lies immediately to the north of the scene of his former labours, and includes what is believed to be the highest part of Luzon, Mount Data attaining an elevation of over 8000 feet. Unfortunately Mr. Whitehead has furnished us with only a somewhat vague account of his various movements, but I believe I am correct in stating that the whole of the present collection, or very nearly all of it, was made in the Lepanto district. As we ornithologists look at the drawers full of perfect bird-skins, not a bad or soiled specimen among the lot, and remember the many difficulties under which they have been collected, we are filled with admiration for the wonderful energy and ability of this collector, who has proved himself to be one of the best, perhaps the best, of the field-naturalists of his time, at a time when the study of bird-life has reached such a pitch of perfection that ornithologists are no longer content with indifferently collected specimens devoid of exact particulars, but expect not only perfect specimens, with the sex correctly ascertained by dissection, and the exact locality and date of capture, but also field-

* For Part I. see *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 406–411; Part II. *ibid.* pp. 501–522; Part III. *Ibis*, 1895, pp. 106–117; Part IV. *ibid.* pp. 249–267.

notes on the habits. Though Mr. Whitehead takes copious and excellent notes on the last subject, he tells us he is keeping them for the book that he intends to publish on his return home, which will no doubt be as intensely interesting as his former work on the exploration of Kina Balu. We cannot help thinking, however, that the delay in publishing these valuable notes, which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest, is a mistake, as such information would greatly enhance the value of the papers published on his collections, which are at present, of necessity, somewhat dry reading, dealing, as they do, merely with the birds from a scientific point of view. Mr. Whitehead possesses the real "collector's eye," without which the field-naturalist is nowhere, and this enables him to see and shoot all sorts of curious little warblers and small ground-birds, which the majority of ordinary collectors miss altogether or stumble on by accident: such birds, for instance, as *Androphilus accentor* and *Pseudotharrhaleus caudatus*.

In a letter dated 11th October, 1894, Mr. Whitehead told us he was about to leave Manilla for the northern highlands in the beginning of November, his intention being to go inland much further to the north than he had been before and to collect in the lower forests first, gradually working up into the high mountains. He expected to find a Jay of some sort, having noticed a species of oak growing there, but no bird of the kind was met with, and probably it does not exist, for had it done so he would no doubt have come across it. As soon as this collecting-ground appeared to be exhausted, his idea was to proceed to Apari, on the north coast of the island, and visit a large forest seen during his somewhat unfortunate expedition in May of 1894, when, owing to the perfidy of his collectors, he found himself practically single-handed in a most difficult country. We gather, however, that he found too many objects of interest in Lepanto to necessitate his making this long journey of over 100 miles as the crow flies.

On the 20th of December, a very interesting letter from the north mentioned in detail his most interesting captures.

At this time he was living in a miserable plank-hut, and, being very ill from dysentery, was writing from his bed as being the warmest place he could find. The weather was then wet and misty, with a north-east wind, and the nights very cold, the glass sometimes showing a temperature of 49° . Little or no fresh food was to be had, an occasional pig being the greatest luxury obtainable; whilst he was writing one could be heard squealing outside the door of his house, waiting to be purchased for the moderate sum of five shillings. In this letter he described the Crimson-spotted Racquet-tailed Parrot (*Prioniturus montanus*) and a pair of Marche's Fruit-Pigeon (*Ptilopus marchii*), both of which he believed to be new; the latter had, however, already been described by M. Oustalet from the type—then unique—in the Paris Museum.

On the 16th of February he announced his intention of returning to the coast, and visiting on the way a place where he hoped to procure further examples of the new Oriole (*Oriolus albiloris*), of which a single female—the type—had already been procured during his second expedition to the Benguet district. In a later letter, however, written from Manilla on the 14th of March, he says "I utterly failed to meet with *O. albiloris* again," which was very unfortunate, as it would have been extremely interesting to ascertain the plumage of the male. We were pleased to learn that he was then once more in good health, the cold in the high mountains, where there was often 2° or 3° of frost in the night, having completely restored him.

It had been Mr. Whitehead's intention to visit the Marianne Islands, starting from Manilla about the 20th of April, but the steamer that had been running had been taken off and a thoroughly unseaworthy boat substituted, so he deemed it prudent to alter his plans, and returned to the north of Luzon with the intention of working the east-coast range. The country is there much more difficult than the Lepanto district, for there are no roads, and porters are not to be had, so it remains to be seen what success he will meet with.

In the present collection special interest attaches to the Marche's Fruit-Pigeon, mentioned above, and Koch's Pitta (*Pitta kochi*). The latter was for many years known only from the type in the Darmstadt Museum, and since it was described only one immature example has been recorded—the specimen obtained by M. Marche, and now in the Paris Museum. Of both these extremely rare birds of unrivalled beauty Mr. Whitehead has procured young and adult specimens. The novelties include a very large Short-eared Owl (*Scops whiteheadi*), the largest species known to inhabit the Old World; a beautiful Flycatcher (*Rhinomyias insignis*) (see Plate XII. fig. 2), which, curiously enough, is more nearly allied to *R. gularis*, discovered by the same collector on Kina Balu, than to the new species described by Messrs. Bourns and Worcester from other intermediate Philippine Islands. Thirdly, we have Seebohm's Bush-Warbler (*Luscinola seebohmi*), most closely allied to the Himalayan species *L. mandellii* and *L. luteiventris*. Fourthly, there is the beautiful little Short-wing (*Brachypteryx poliogyna*) (see Plate XII. fig. 1), which is also nearest the Kina Balu species *B. erythrogyna*, but, as its name (grey female) implies, the female has the underparts bluish-grey instead of rust-red. The fifth new species is the extraordinary Hedge-Sparrow-like bird (*Pseudotharrhaleus caudatus*) (see Plate XIII.), with its very short rounded wings and long pointed tail; here again the nearest known ally is the equally curious *Androphilus accentor* from Kina Balu. A lovely Silver-eye comes next, with greenish-yellow back and golden-yellow underparts and lores (*Zosterops aureiloris*). The new White-cheeked Bullfinch (*Pyrhula leucogenys*) which follows is quite as wonderful a discovery as was the Cross-bill first met with in the Benguet district, and also deserves special attention. Both sexes are beautifully figured by Mr. Keulemans in Plate XIV., which accompanies this paper. A large species of Swiftlet (*Collocalia whiteheadi*) is nearly allied to *C. lowi*, but has the tail very distinctly forked and the tarsi naked. The ninth novelty is a small species of Frog-mouth (*Batrachostomus microrhynchus*), remarkable, as its name implies, for its comparatively small bill,

which is about half the size of that of the allied species from the islands of Mindanao and Panay. Lastly, there is the Crimson-spotted Racquet-tailed Parrot mentioned above, which makes the third species of the genus *Prioniturus* known to inhabit Luzon. Besides these, additional specimens of all the previously described novelties from Benguet, except the Oriole already alluded to, are included in the present collection, and the female of the hitherto unique Water-Redstart (*Chimarrhornis bicolor*) has now been discovered and is described below.

The mammalian fauna of this wonderful district is, if possible, more surprising than the ornithology, and Mr. Oldfield Thomas, of the Natural History Museum, will shortly give a detailed account of the numerous new forms Mr. Whitehead met with; many being referred to new genera, while a particularly curious rat finds its nearest ally in an Australian species! The Lepanto collections contain, besides the mammals and birds, some reptiles, which have not yet been examined, and boxes of insects, as well as a number of dried plants, which will probably prove as interesting as the rest of the specimens that our indefatigable friend has sent home.

We feel sure that all the readers of 'The Ibis' will join in offering Mr. Whitehead hearty congratulations on his success and in wishing him good health to continue his work.

1. *CIRCUS SPILONOTUS*, Kaup; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. i. p. 58 (1874).

An immature male of this handsome Harrier was obtained.

2. *CIRCUS MELANOLEUCUS* (Forst.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. i. p. 61 (1874).

The Pied Harrier is represented in the present collection by adult male and female specimens; and on comparing the latter with Professor Steere's description of *Circus philippinensis* from Mindanao, Guimaras, and Luzon, there can be little room to doubt that this supposed species is founded on the female of *C. melanoleucus*, for his description agrees in almost every particular.

3. *CIRCUS ÆRUGINOSUS* (Linn.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. i. p. 69 (1874).

Mr. Whitehead has obtained an immature male which is undoubtedly referable to the present species. Dr. Sharpe formerly recorded this species from the Philippines, but he subsequently showed that the immature Harriers obtained by Cuming were the young of *C. spilonotus*, so the Marsh-Harrier is now recorded for the first time from this group. Its large size and the great length of the tarsus render it easily recognizable from the young of *C. spilonotus*, although the immature plumage of the two birds is very similar. Wing 16·3 inches, tarsus 3·8.

4. *ACCIPITER MANILLENSIS* (Meyen); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 503.

Another adult female of the Manilla Sparrow-Hawk, similar to those obtained in the second expedition to Benguet.

5. *LOPHOTRIORCHIS KIENERI* (Geoffr. St.-Hil.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. i. p. 255 (1874).

An immature example of this Crested Eagle has the underparts almost entirely pure white, with only a few blackish brown-edged shaft-spots on the sides of the chest, breast, and flanks.

6. *BUTASTUR INDICUS* (Gm.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 503.

An adult female of the Philippine White-eyed Buzzard.

7. *HALIASTUR INTERMEDIUS*, Gurney; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 407; 1895, p. 251.

A fine adult male of the Eastern Maroon-backed Kite.

8. *MICROHIERAX ERYTHROGENYS* (Vig.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 407.

An adult male of this pretty Falconet has the inner webs of the primaries barred with white.

9. *FALCO ERNESTI*, Sharpe, Ibis, 1894, p. 545 [Mt. Dulit and the Lawas River, Borneo, and Luzon, Philippine Islands].

It is extremely interesting to find that Dr. Sharpe was perfectly correct in referring the immature female example obtained by Mr. Maitland-Heriot in Manilla to this very dark-

coloured subspecies of the Peregrine Falcon. Mr. Whitehead has now forwarded a fully adult male from Lepanto, in North Luzon, which is perfectly similar in plumage to the male bird (the type of the species) found breeding by Mr. Ernest Hose on Mount Dulit at an elevation of 4500 feet. I have reason to believe that Mr. Whitehead's specimen was obtained at an even greater altitude, but I have unfortunately received no particulars. Like the type, the Luzon example is an old male in the fullest adult plumage, with the chest less brightly coloured than in a second Bornean example obtained by Mr. Pretyman on the Lawas River (see Gurney, *Ibis*, 1882, p. 302). Dr. Sharpe expressed the opinion that this very dark Peregrine would be found to represent a resident form inhabiting the Indo-Malayan Islands; and no doubt this is the correct view of the case, for we find that an adult male obtained by Mr. Wykeham Perry at Malikollo, New Hebrides, is certainly referable to the present race and not to the allied *Falco melanogenys* from Australia.

10. *FALCO SEVERUS* (Horsf.); Sharpe, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* i. p. 397 (1874).

A fully adult male of the Indian Hobby is now recorded for the first time from Luzon, though the species has been previously obtained in the more southern islands of the group.

11. *CERCHNEIS TINNUNCULUS* (Linn.); Sharpe, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* i. p. 425 (1874).

This is the first time that the Kestrel has been recorded from the Philippine group. The only specimen sent is an immature male in plumage similar to that of the female, and, as one would expect, it belongs to the darkest eastern form of the Kestrel found in China and Japan, which has been named *Tinnunculus japonicus* by Temminck and Schlegel [in the 'Fauna Japonica,' p. 2, pls. 1 & 1B (1842)].

12. *SCOPS LONGICORNIS*, Grant, *Bull. B. O. C.* iii. p. li (1894); *id. Ibis*, 1894, p. 504.

Mr. Whitehead has now obtained a second example of this extremely beautiful little Owl, which is easily recognizable by

its very long ear-tufts and partially naked tarsi. It appears to be rather an older specimen than the type, and though otherwise extremely similar in plumage, the sides of the face, top of the head, and upper parts are somewhat darker. The measurements of the present bird are almost identical with those of the type. I regret that, owing to a slip of the pen, the length of the tarsus (see *Ibis*, 1894, p. 504) is given as "2.15" instead of 1.15 inches. This bird appears to be very scarce, and is said to be extremely difficult to obtain.

13. *SCOPS WHITEHEADI*, Grant, Bull. B. O. C. iv. p. xl (1895).

After his return from the Benguet district, Mr. Whitehead wrote to me:—"There is a bird, animal, or devil that makes the most curious noise at dusk. I think it must be a large Owl, but, though often out after it, I never got near even to the place where the noise came from." Writing again last February, he says:—"I have a fine large *Scops*, the bird that makes the curious demon-like cry at night."

In addition to several adult specimens of both sexes, he sends a very young Owlet, which is apparently the young of this species, as the tarsi are feathered and it bears the same date (14th February, 1895) as one of the females, and was doubtless her offspring.

This remarkably fine new species is most nearly related to *Scops everetti* of Tweeddale, from the island of Mindanao, but it is very much larger, and is, in fact, the largest *Scops* at present known to inhabit the Old World. The feathering on the tarsi extends over the basal joints of the toes; the light cross-bars on the inner webs of the quills are much less conspicuous; and the middle of the lower breast and belly is uniform whitish buff, in marked contrast to the sides.

Both the grey and rufous phases of plumage are represented.

Adult ♂. Total length 9.5-10 inches, wing 7.3-7.4, tail 3.6-3.7, tarsus 1.65.

Adult ♀. Total length 11.0-11.4 inches, wing 7.7-8.0, tail 3.9-4.0, tarsus 1.65-1.9.

Types of *Scops everetti*:—

Adult ♂. Total length 7·7 inches, wing 6·3, tail 2·7, tarsus 1·47.

Adult ♀. Total length 9·2 inches, wing 6·8, tail 3·25, tarsus 1·55.

14. *Ninox philippensis*, Bonap.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. ii. p. 167 (1875); Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philippines, p. 8 (1890); Bourns & Worcester, Occas. Papers Minnesota Acad. i. no. 1, p. 33 (1894).

An adult male of the Philippine Hawk-Owl was obtained for the first time in the present collection from Lepanto, and, as this is the only example that Mr. Whitehead has met with during nearly two years spent in Luzon, we may safely assume that it cannot be a common bird in that island.

15. *Dicrurus balicassius* (Linn.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, pp. 408, 505; 1895, p. 252.

Two very fine freshly-moulted male examples of the Crow-billed Drongo.

16. *Edolisoma cærulescens* (Blyth); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 505.

The male and female of this Cuckoo-Shrike are perfectly similar to the examples previously received from the Benguet district.

17. *Pericrocotus cinereus*, Lafr.; Grant, Ibis, 1894, pp. 408, 505.

The Ashy Minivet, probably on migration.

18. *Lalage terat* (Bodd.); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 252.

An adult pair of the Pied Cuckoo-Shrike are represented.

19. *Muscicapa griseisticta* (Swinh.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 408; 1895, p. 252.

A fine adult pair of this Flycatcher obtained towards the end of November.

20. *Pratincola caprata* (Linn.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 505.

A pair of the Pied Bush-Chat shot in the middle of November.

21. *MUSCICAPULA WESTERMANNI*, Sharpe ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 506.

There is a nice series of the Mountain Pied Flycatcher in the present collection, and all the females have the grey upper parts characteristic of the species, as defined by Dr. Sharpe, differing conspicuously from the much browner females of *M. maculata*.

22. *HYPOTHYMIS AZUREA* (Bodd.) ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 408, 506.

The Black-naped Flycatcher.

23. *RHINOMYIAS INSIGNIS*. (Plate XII. fig. 2.)

Rhinomyias insignis, Grant, *Bull. B. O. C.* iv. p. xl (1895).

Adult male and female. The sexes of this extremely handsome Flycatcher are perfectly similar to one another in plumage, and most nearly resemble *R. gularis*, Sharpe, from Kina Balu, though the differences are remarkably striking. Upper parts olive, washed with sienna on the rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail ; the superciliary stripes, chin and throat-patch, middle of lower breast and belly, and under tail-coverts pure white ; lores and fore part of the cheeks blackish ; rest of cheeks, ear-coverts, and sides of throat olive washed with rufous, the latter colour gradually increasing in intensity on the chest and upper breast, and becoming clear rust-red on the sides and flanks. Quills washed with reddish olive instead of sienna.

Adult ♂. Total length 6·4 inches, wing 3·5, tail 2·6, tarsus 1·1.

Adult ♀. Total length 6·3 inches, wing 3·4, tail 2·5, tarsus 1·1.

This species is evidently distantly related to *R. albigularis*, from Negros and Guimaras, and *R. ocularis*, from Sulu and Tawi Tawi, described by Messrs. Bourns and Worcester, *Occas. Papers Minnesota Acad.* i. no. 1, pp. 27, 28 (1894). It resembles both these species in having the middle of the throat, belly, and under tail-coverts white, but may be at

once distinguished by the strongly marked white superciliary stripes and clear rust-red of the sides and flanks.

24. *CULICICAPA PANAYENSIS* (Sharpe) ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 506.

Further examples of the Yellow Panayan Flycatcher from Lepanto are similar to those from the Benguet district and Negros.

25. *CRYPTOLOPIA NIGRORUM*, Moseley ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 506.

Similar to those already received from Benguet, and identical with the type of this little Yellow Flycatcher from Negros.

26. *STOPAROLA NIGRIMENTALIS*, Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 507, pl. xiv. fig. 2.

Additional examples of this handsome new black-chinned Flycatcher are included in the present collection. One female has the vent and under tail-coverts white, conspicuously washed with buff ; in this respect approaching *S. cerviniventris*, Sharpe, from N. Borneo, and *S. ruficrissa*, Salvad., from Sumatra, but the colour of these parts is paler in the specimen of *S. nigrimentalis* before me.

27. *SIPHIA PHILIPPINENSIS* (Sharpe) ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 408, 507.

Male examples of the Philippine Red-breasted Flycatcher were obtained in the month of November.

28. *PHYLLOSCOPUS BOREALIS* (Blas.) ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 408, 507.

The Arctic Willow-Warbler on migration.

29. *ACROCEPHALUS ORIENTALIS* (Temm.) ; Seebohm, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* v. p. 97 (1881).

On the 15th of November the Chinese Great Reed-Warbler was obtained.

30. *LUSCINIOLA SEEBOHMI*, Grant, *Bull. B. O. C.* iv. p. xl (1895).

Seebohm's Grass-Warbler belongs to the section of the

genus *Lusciniola** in which the first primary is half or more than half the length of the second, the sides of the head and ear-coverts brown, the throat pure white and devoid of spots, and the tail considerably longer than the wing.

Clearly the nearest allies to this species are *L. luteiventris* and *L. mandellii*. In these three species the wing-formula is as follows:—

L. luteiventris. 4th quill slightly longer than (rarely subequal to the 5th; 3rd intermediate between 5th and 6th.

L. mandellii. } 5th somewhat longer than the 4th and 6th,
L. seebohmi. } which are subequal, and distinctly longer than the 3rd.

The present species differs from both its allies in having the general colour of the upper parts browner, the white on the chin and throat more extensive and shading into greyish on the sides of the neck; while the sides and flanks are more greyish brown in tint and but slightly washed with buff; the lower mandible appears to have been yellowish white, as in *L. luteiventris*.

Total length 5·8 inches, wing 2·0, tail 2·5, tarsus 0·8, middle toe and claw 0·75.

31. *CETTIA SEEBOHMI*, Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 507.

The present collection contains several additional examples of Seebohm's Bush-Warbler, and in all, as in the typical examples from Benguet, the sixth primary is the longest and slightly longer than the fifth. One male example is darker and larger than the rest, the top of the head and back being brown washed with rufous, and more nearly approaching the colour of the wings; the length of the wing is 2·3 inches, while in the other examples it does not exceed 2·1. There can, however, be no doubt that this bird is specifically identical with *C. seebohmi*.

32. *CETTIA CANTURIENS* (Swinh.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 508.

A pair of the Chinese Bush-Warbler were obtained in January and February.

* According to Mr. Oates the proper name for this genus is *Tribura*.

32 a. *GEOCICHLA VARIA* (Pall.); Seebohm, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* v. p. 151 (1881).

White's Ground-Thrush was met with on migration between the 15th December and the 8th of February. It has previously been recorded several times from Luzon.

33. *MERULA THOMASSONI*, Seebohm; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 508.

Additional specimens of Thomasson's Blackbird, which is a very well-marked species, have been sent in the present collection. Young male and some female examples have the feathers of the lower breast and belly rather widely edged with light red, but are otherwise similar to the young previously received from Benguet, having rather wide white shafts to the under tail-coverts and the præanal feathers tipped with white.

34. *MERULA OBSCURA* (Gmel.); Seebohm, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* v. p. 273 (1881).

Two males of the Dark Ouzel were obtained in the district of Lepanto—a younger male on the 18th of December and an adult bird on the 6th of February.

35. *MERULA CHRYSOLAUS* (Temm.); Seebohm, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* v. p. 275 (1881).

The Brown Japanese Ouzel was met with between the 17th December and 24th of January, when several examples of both sexes were obtained.

36. *CALLIOPE CAMTSCHATKENSIS* (Gmel.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 508.

Previously Mr. Whitehead had obtained only male examples of the Ruby-throated Robin in the Benguet district; the present collection contains examples of both sexes.

37. *IOLE PHILIPPENSIS* (Gmel.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 408, 509.

The Philippine Streaked Bulbul is again represented.

38. *PYCNONOTUS GOLAVIER* (Scop.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 408; 1895, p. 253.

A pair of this Yellow-vented Bulbul was obtained in November.

39. *BRACHYPTERYX POLIOGYNA*. (Plate XII. fig. 1 [♀]).

Brachypteryx polioгыna, Grant, *Bull. B. O. C.* no. xxviii. p. xl (1895).

In a letter dated the 20th of December, 1894, Mr. Whitehead informed me that he had obtained the male of a species of Shortwing (*Brachypteryx*) very similar to the male of the species (*B. erythrogyna*) he discovered on Mt. Kina Balu; having only obtained the male, he could not say whether it really differed from the North-Bornean bird, but suggested that it might be distinct. Writing on the 16th of February, he remarked:—"The female of the *Brachypteryx* is quite different from the Kina Balu one, the head and throat only being yellowish brown, while the breast is blue, much like that of the male."

As Mr. Whitehead observes, this species is remarkably different from anything previously known.

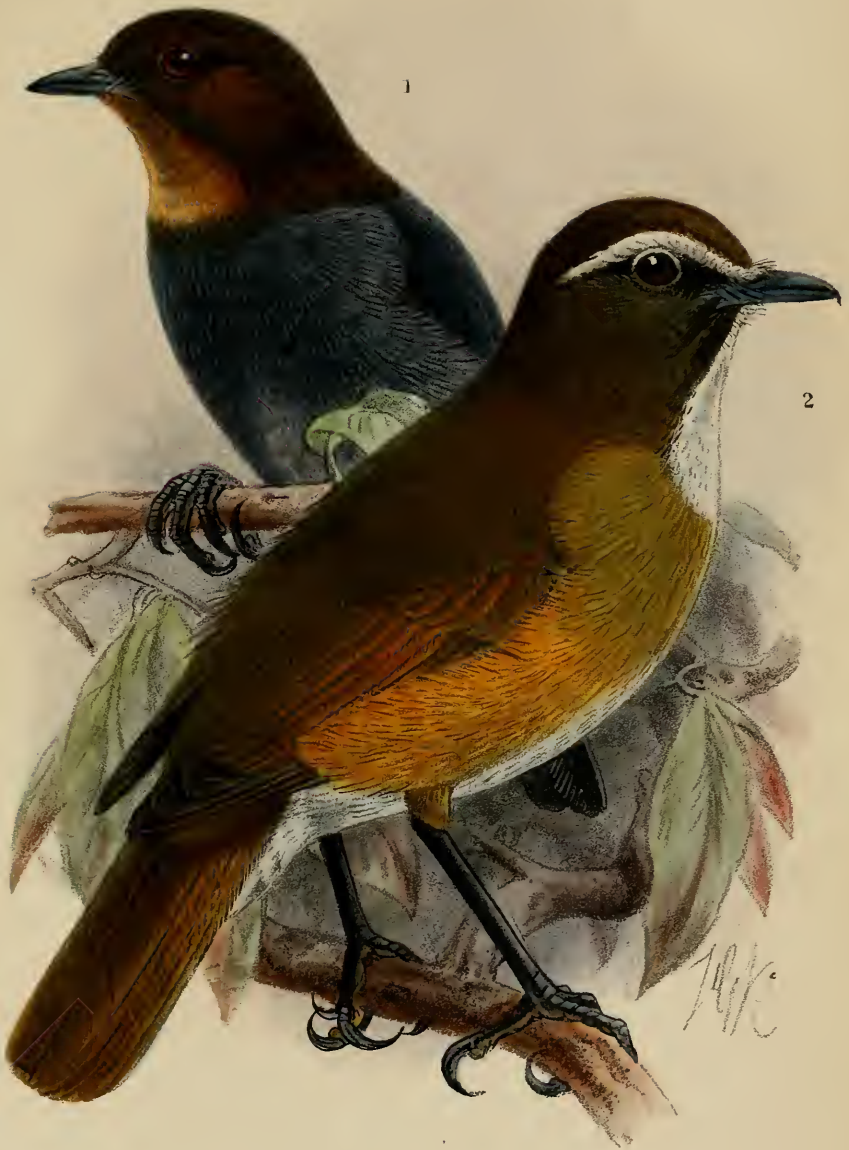
Adult male. Closely resembles the male of *B. erythrogyna*, Sharpe, from Kina Balu, but the general colour of the plumage is somewhat darker and less blue. Total length 5·5 inches, wing 2·6, tail 1·9, tarsus 1·25.

Adult female. Crown of the head umber-brown, washed with sienna on the forehead and shading into more olive-brown on the neck; cheeks, chin, and throat rufous-buff, shading into paler buff on the fore-neck. Rest of the plumage as in the male. Total length 5·4 inches, wing 2·5, tail 1·75, tarsus 1·2.

The female of *B. erythrogyna* is extremely different: the whole of the underparts being rufous-chestnut and the rump and upper tail-coverts reddish brown, like the crown and nape.

40. *CHIMARRHORNIS BICOLOR*, Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 509, pl. xv. fig. 2.

It will be remembered that in the second collection of



J. G. Keulemans del. et lith.

Mittern Bros. imp.

1 BRACHYPTERYX POLIOGYNA. ♀.
2. RHINOMYIAS INSIGNIS.

birds made by Mr. Whitehead in the Benguet district there was a single example of this remarkable Water-Redstart, of which Mr. Whitehead was unable to ascertain the sex with certainty, although he believed the bird to have been a female. Additional examples of both sexes having now been obtained, it transpires that the type bird figured was a male adult, the female differing to some extent in plumage.

Adult female. Like the male adult, but the rump and upper tail-coverts are grey washed with rufous, the tail-feathers brownish black, and the belly and under tail-coverts vary from dull rufous-chestnut to greyish brown washed with chestnut. In the male all these parts are bright chestnut, and the slate-blue of the remainder of the plumage is somewhat darker. Total length 5·6 inches, wing 2·9, tail 2·2, tarsus 1·05, culmen 0·55.

41. *CITTOCINCLA LUZONIENSIS* (Kittl.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 408; 1895, p. 254.

The interest attaching to the examples of this species in the present collection rests on the fact that the female of the Philippine Shama was hitherto practically unknown, and the specimens previously forwarded by Mr. Whitehead have all been adult males. Up to the present time it was still extremely doubtful what the female of this species was really like, though, when Dr. Sharpe wrote vol. vii. of the 'Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum,' he pointed out that *Cossypha pyrrophygia*, Hartl., from West Africa, was in reality the female or young of *Cittocincla luzoniensis*. The females just received from Lepanto prove the correctness of his conclusion, although the bird which he described in his Catalogue as "female or young" is no doubt an immature male.

The *adult female* may be briefly described as follows:—

Top of the head, mantle, and upper back olive-brown; lores, sides of the head and neck, and the chest dull grey, the chin and middle of throat being somewhat paler, almost whitish; wings washed and edged on the outer web with brown; the rest of the plumage is very similar to that of the male. Total length 7·2 inches, wing 3·0, tail 3·2, tarsus 1·05.

An *immature female* is similar to the above, but the middle of the chin and throat is mostly white, in somewhat marked contrast to the grey chest and sides of the head and neck.

42. *COPSYCHUS MINDANENSIS* (Gm.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vii. p. 60 (1883).

Both sexes of the Philippine Magpie-Robin are represented in the present collection; they have not previously been met with by Mr. Whitehead.

43. *MEGALURUS PALUSTRIS*, Horsf.; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 510; 1895, p. 254.

44. *MEGALURUS RUFICEPS* (Tweedd.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 510.

Both these Long-tailed Marsh-Warblers were obtained in the Lepanto district.

45. *PHYLLERGATES CINEREICOLLIS*, Sharpe; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 510.

The present collection contains a single male specimen of this beautiful little golden-bellied Tailor-bird.

46. *ZOSTERORNIS WHITEHEADI*, Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 510, pl. xv. fig. 1.

We have again received several pairs of Whitehead's Silver-eyed Babbler, all of which exactly agree with the first specimens received from Benguet. Unfortunately I have no notes regarding the habits, of this interesting species, but probably it behaves much like the various species of *Mixornis* and other allied forms which inhabit tree- and bush-jungle, creeping about among the branches.

47. *PSEUDOTHARRHALEUS CAUDATUS*. (Plate XIII.)

Pseudotharrhaleus caudatus, Grant, Bull. B. O. C. no. xxviii. p. xl (1895).

This peculiar Hedge-Sparrow-like bird is most nearly allied to the aberrant Timeline genus *Androphilus*, discovered on Kina Balu. It differs conspicuously in having a much longer and pointed tail, composed of 12 instead of 10 feathers. As in *Androphilus*, the wing is remarkably short, rounded,



and feeble, the 1st primary being much the shortest, the 4th about equal to the 10th, and the 5th to the 8th subequal and longest. The plumage is soft and loose, especially of the flanks and tail-coverts, and the webs of the tail-feathers are decomposed, while the shafts are decidedly stiff, somewhat recalling the *Dendrocolaptine* genus *Synallaxis*.

I have unfortunately received no particulars regarding the capture of this very remarkable species; but its general build and structure seem to suggest that the greater part of its existence is spent on the ground beneath thick jungle and cover, its somewhat worn and pointed tail-feathers appearing to have been partially denuded by constant contact with surrounding objects, while its very small wing also seems to betoken extremely limited powers of flight. Both male and female of the Long-tailed Wood-Accentor are perfectly similar in plumage, and may briefly be described as follows:—

Adult male and female. General colour above umber-brown, slightly washed with sienna on the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts; quills brownish black, the outer webs margined with the same colour as the upper parts; a somewhat indistinct supra-orbital stripe of a dirty yellowish white; sides of the throat, neck, and breast dull grey, with a distinct greenish tinge on the former; chin and middle of the throat white, each feather with a greyish middle, giving these parts an indistinctly striped appearance; sides, flanks, belly, and under tail-coverts like the back; tail darker than the rest of the upper parts.

Adult male. Total length 7·5 inches, wing 2·45, tail 3·45, tarsus 1·0, middle toe and claw 0·95.

Adult female. Total length 7·5 inches, wing 2·45, tail 3·4, tarsus 0·9, middle toe and claw 0·85.

48. *PARUS ELEGANS*, Less.; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 408, 511; 1895, p. 254.

This handsome and universally distributed Philippine Tit was again collected.

49. *HYLOTERPE ALBIVENTRIS*, Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 511.
Additional adult examples of both sexes of the White-

bellied Thick-head differ in no wise from the types from the Benguet district.

An *immature male* has many of the feathers of the top of the head and ear-coverts reddish brown, and the outer webs of the secondary quills and some of their coverts are similarly coloured. Probably in the quite young bird the whole of the olive-green plumage of the adult is replaced by reddish brown.

50. *LANIUS NASUTUS*, Scop. ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 512.

Additional examples of this Long-tailed Shrike were obtained in the Lepanto district.

51. *LANIUS VALIDIROSTRIS*, Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 512.

The Thick-billed Shrike appears to be a somewhat rare bird, and Mr. Whitehead obtained one or two additional examples with considerable difficulty ; these are precisely similar to those collected at Benguet.

52. *RHABDORNIS MYSTACALIS* (Temm.) ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 409 ; 1895, p. 256 (woodcuts).

A few more specimens of the Bridled Flower-Creeper have been received.

53. *DENDROPHILA MESOLEUCA*, Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 512 ; 1895, p. 111, pl. iv. fig 2.

Several specimens of both sexes of the White-backed Nuthatch were obtained in Lepanto and include immature examples ; in these the white patch down the middle of the mantle is not very well marked and of a purplish-grey tint, the underparts are much more richly coloured, being mostly pale fulvous with a distinct purple gloss in some lights. In the adult birds the chest and underparts are white, shading into pale buff on the middle of the breast and belly, and all trace of the purplish reflections characteristic of the immature examples is absent. It is only in the most adult examples that the patch in the middle of the mantle becomes mostly pure white—probably this is not altogether assumed until the second or third year.

54. *EUDREPANIS JEFFERYI*, Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 513; 1895, p. 111, pl. v. fig. 2.

Examples of Jeffery's Sun-bird from Lepanto are perfectly similar to the types from Benguet, the male of which was beautifully figured in the above-mentioned plate.

55. *CINNYRIS WHITEHEADI*, Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 514, pl. xiv. fig. 1.

Mr. Whitehead has now succeeded in obtaining a nice series of this beautiful Sun-bird, of which only a pair were obtained in the second expedition to Benguet, and the immature males and females differ from the female adult in having the upper parts grey instead of olive-green. Young males have the underparts much like those of the female adult, but the scarlet feathers of the lower breast and belly, the metallic feathers on the top of the head, lower back, rump, and upper wing-coverts, as well as the black feathers of the scapulars, wing-coverts, and secondaries, are partially represented.

56. *CINNYRIS JUGULARIS* (Linn); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 255.

Having now obtained an additional series of this Sun-bird from Lepanto, which lies immediately to the north of Benguet, I am inclined to believe that the birds on which I founded *Cinnyris obscurior* are in reality merely worn examples of *C. jugularis*. The Benguet birds are certainly remarkably small and pale in colouring, and, when compared with specimens from Albay district and the island of Catanduanes, appeared very different, though it must be added that examples from the latter localities were all freshly-moulted specimens. The birds from Lepanto, collected during the month of November, bridge over the differences in size between typical *C. jugularis* and the types of *C. obscurior*, being also intermediate in colouring, so that on the whole I consider *C. obscurior* to have been founded on rather smaller examples of *C. jugularis* in worn plumage.

57. *ANTHOTHREPTES GRISEIGULARIS*, Tweed. ; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 111.

We observe in Messrs. Bourns and Worcester's list of

“new Localities for Species previously known from the Philippine Islands” that Samar is mentioned as an additional locality for the Grey-throated Sun-bird.

Mr. Whitehead obtained a fine adult pair in Lepanto in the beginning of December. It is evidently a rare bird.

58. *ZOSTEROPS MEYENI*, Bonap. ; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 515.

When Dr. Sharpe prepared his monograph of this difficult genus, which was published in vol. ix. of the Catalogue of Birds, forming a pleasant oasis in the midst of its pages, the Museum collection contained three examples of a greenish-olive *Zosterops* from the Philippines, which were referred by Dr. Sharpe to *Zosterops meyeri*, Bonaparte, a species founded on *Dicaeum flavum*, Kittl., Kupfert. Vög. Heft i. p. 15, pl. 19. fig. 2 (1832). This was certainly a mistake, for the true Meyen's Silver-eye (*Z. meyeri*) has the breast and belly pure white, whereas the Museum specimens come into section C of Dr. Sharpe's key, which have the “throat yellow like the rest of the under surface; flanks yellow like the abdomen, or only a little greener or more olive.” The three specimens certainly all belong to the same species, but I have been much puzzled to know to what species to refer them if they belong to any described form. They appear to be most nearly allied to *Z. nigrorum*, Tweedd., and to the birds that I named *Z. luzonica*, which were obtained at the foot of the Mayon volcano, in the Albay district of South-east Luzon. Both these species are, however, much brighter green above; the three Museum specimens (named *Z. meyeri*) having the upper parts of a dull olive-green, rather brighter on the forehead and upper tail-coverts, and the underparts dull whitish yellow, brighter on the throat and fore-neck and olive on the sides and flanks, much as in *Z. nigrorum*. They are, moreover, very small birds, the wing being 1.9 inch, and the labels are devoid of any very definite information, one being marked “Manilla, Gould Coll.,” and the two other “Philippine Isl., Hugh Cuming, Esq. [C.]” The three specimens certainly appear different from any of those with which I have compared them, but it would be dangerous, with such scanty material, devoid of exact locality, &c., to describe them as new.

59. *ZOSTEROPS AUREILORIS*, Grant, Bull. B. O. C. no. xxviii. p. xl (1895).

This beautiful species is most nearly allied to *Z. luzonica*, Grant, from the Mayon volcano, in the Albay district, but is distinguished by its altogether brighter plumage above and below, and by the brilliant golden-yellow frontal band, which forms a conspicuous patch on the lores and in front of the eyes.

Adult male. Total length about 4·5 inches, wing 1·85–2·05, tail 1·4–1·5, tarsus 0·6.

Adult female. Total length about 4·5 inches, wing 1·95–2·05, tail 1·4–1·5, tarsus 0·6.

Z. luzonica (types). Total length about 3·8 inches, wing 1·8, tail 1·4, tarsus 0·6.

In younger examples the golden patch on the lores is much less brilliant.

60. *DICÆUM RUBRIVENTER*, Less.; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 258.

We have received both sexes of this beautiful little Flower-pecker, and the male and female are absolutely alike in plumage, the red stripe down the middle of the abdomen being equally represented in the latter.

61. *DICÆUM LUZONIENSE*, Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 415.

Adult males of this very handsome Red-breasted Flower-pecker are in the present collection from Lepanto. As is the case with so many of the small birds of this kind, the males are much more frequently obtained than the females, probably because they are more brightly coloured, and therefore more conspicuous.

62. *DICÆUM PYGMÆUM* (Kittl.); Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 515.

The Pigmy Flower-pecker is also represented in the Lepanto collection, and both sexes were again obtained.

63. *DICÆUM XANTHOPYGIUM*, Tweedd.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. x. p. 40 (1885).

Since Lord Tweeddale described the Yellow-rumped Flower-pecker from Luzon it has been recorded by Prof. Steere from Mindoro. Mr. Whitehead has now obtained the adult

female for the first time, and it may be briefly described as follows:—

Adult female. Like the female of *D. dorsale*, Sharpe, but at once distinguished from this as from all the allied species by having the rump bright yellow; it further differs from *D. dorsale* in having the breast and rest of underparts olive-yellow, only a band down the middle of the breast and belly being pure yellow.

I observe that Messrs. Bourns and Worcester have separated the *Cebu* example of the *D. trigonostigma* group from *D. dorsale*, Sharpe, from Panay. Having no series, but only one male bird from each island, I do not presume to say much on the subject, but the differences, even if constant, are extremely slight.

In the Museum collection there is also a male specimen from Catbalogan, Samar, collected in March 1888 by Mr. E. L. Moseley. This specimen appears to be perfectly similar to our specimen of *D. dorsale* from Panay; but possibly this also can be regarded as a distinct species. It is certainly *not D. cinereigulare*, to which Prof. Steere refers the specimen that he obtained from Samar. If our friends in America have a large series of these birds collected in Samar, they may perhaps find that the bird from there is not *D. cinereigulare*, but a distinct representative form.

64. PIPRISOMA ÆRUGINOSUM.

Prionochilus æruginosus, Bourns & Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. Sci. i. no. 1, p. 20 (1894).

A single male example, without doubt referable to this species of Thick-billed Flower-pecker, was obtained by Mr. Whitehead in the highlands of Lepanto. It should, however, be referred to the genus *Piprisoma*, having nine primaries, the first reaching to the tip of the wing, the tail square, and the nostril perfectly bare of hairs [see Oates, Fauna Brit. India, Birds, ii. p. 375 (1890)]. The adult male specimen before me agrees exactly with the description given of Messrs. Bourns and Worcester's male type. Mr. Rothschild has also recently obtained this bird from Mindoro.



J. G. Keulemans del et lith.

Mintern. Bros. imp.

PYRRHULA LEUCOGENIS.

65. *HIRUNDO JAVANICA*, Sparrm.; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 516; 1895, p. 258.

A male of the Javan Swallow was obtained in the month of October.

66. *ANTHUS MACULATUS*, Hodgs.; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 516.

Three male examples of the Spotted Tree-Pipit, obtained in the months of November, December, and January, are in winter plumage and perfectly similar to one another.

67. *LOXIA LUZONIENSIS*, Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 516.

Mr. Whitehead has now managed to obtain additional examples of this very interesting little Crossbill, and all the specimens bear out the characters already mentioned in my original description. Among the examples sent are several young and immature birds in the striped plumage, the smallest being mere nestlings, with the wings and tail less than half-grown.

68. *PYRRHULA LEUCOGENYS*. (Plate XIV.)

Pyrrhula leucogenis, Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xxviii. p. xli (1895).

Almost as surprising as the finding of a new Crossbill in the highlands of Benguet is the discovery of this beautiful White-cheeked Bullfinch, which Mr. Whitehead has had the good fortune to meet with in the high mountains of Lepanto. This interesting novelty, moreover, has the merit of being absolutely distinct from anything previously known, as will be seen by a glance at the extremely pretty plate by Mr. Keulemans, in which both sexes are well shown; the sexes are practically similar in plumage, the only difference being that the male has the outer web of the innermost secondary edged externally with orange-red or crimson, while in the female this margin is brownish orange. Both sexes most nearly resemble the female of *P. kurilensis*, but may be at once recognized by the large white patches on the sides of the head, covering the hinder cheeks and ear-coverts. The upper parts are dull olive-brown, and the underparts are similar, but paler, especially on the lower belly, vent, and under tail-coverts, where the colour shades into buff.

This species also approaches the paler *P. nipalensis*, Hodg., from the Himalayas, which also has the sexes practically similar in plumage, and shows traces of the white patch behind the eye; but in the latter species the crown is greyish brown, very similar to the rest of the upper parts, and the vent and under tail-coverts are white.

Adult male. Total length 6·5 inches, wing 3·1, tail 2·6, tarsus 0·75.

Adult female. Total length 6·2 inches, wing 3·05, tail 2·5, tarsus 0·7.

Immature examples, as large as their parents, differ from the adult in having the top of the head brown, darker than the back, and only a few of the black feathers of the cap appearing here and there; the white patch on the cheeks is not so extensive or well defined, merging gradually into the brownish buff of the sides of the neck.

69. *SARCOPS CALVUS* (Linn.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 517; 1895, p. 258.

One male example of the Bald-headed Grackle was got at Lepanto. It has the mantle, like the rest of the upper parts, pure silvery grey, and is another proof that birds found west of longitude 122° belong to the grey-backed form.

70. *CALORNIS PANAYENSIS* (Scop.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 260.

A pair of the Panay Glossy Starling were collected in the highlands of Lepanto.

71. *MUNIA CABANISI*, Sharpe, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* xiii. p. 353 (1890).

This is the first example of this little Weaver-bird that Mr. Whitehead has obtained, though he has now been in the island of Luzon for nearly two years. It is also found, according to Messrs. Bourns and Worcester, in Panay.

72. *CHLORURA BRUNNEIVENTRIS*, Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 518.

An additional female of this beautiful little green Finch was obtained in Lepanto in the month of January.

73. *PITTA KOCHI*, Brüggemann; Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 433 (1888).

The finding of a new species of bird must be at all times immensely pleasing to the collector, making up to him in some measure for the many hardships he has to endure, but when he suddenly comes on some long-lost type of a magnificent bird like Koch's *Pitta*, it must, in my opinion, be even more satisfactory and important than the discovery of any novelty. Mr. Whitehead, during his present expedition, in addition to the new birds he discovered, has made two great ornithological finds, the first being the rediscovery of this almost unknown species, known only from the adult type in the Darmstadt Museum and from an immature bird in the Paris Museum, the second being of course Marche's Fruit-Pigeon, mentioned below. This splendid Ant-Thrush is represented in the present collection by a small series, including adults and young of both sexes, and showing all the various intermediate stages of plumage. The type specimen, described by Dr. Brüggemann [Abh. nat. Ver. Bremen, v. p. 65, pl. iii. fig. 6 (a wretched woodcut showing the head only)], was obtained by a collector named Othberg, no particulars whatever being given regarding its capture. The type specimen was, however, on the whole well figured by Gould ('Birds of Asia,' v. pl. 71, 1880), though the general colour above should be dark olive, not dull olive-brown. In Elliot's recently published 2nd edition of the 'Monograph of the Pittidæ,' pl. xxvi. (1894), we find an indifferent copy of the original plate in Gould; the upper parts are here coloured brown, and absolutely unlike the birds before us; the forehead and crown, too, are described as dark olive-brown, whereas they are really brownish black. Further, the artist has also taken upon himself the responsibility of depicting the upper figure as having the middle of the lower breast and belly light brown, but there is no trace of this either in Gould's original figure or in any of the birds before us. I must also draw attention to a certain want of accuracy in the letterpress to this plate, the bird being called throughout *Pitta kocki*, though it was, of course, named in honour of Dr. G. v.

Koch, the Director of the Darmstadt Museum, and the collector's name, through whom the original type specimen was obtained, should be written Herr v. Othberg, not Oothberg.

The type was borrowed by Lord Tweeddale and figured by Mr. J. Smit in the P. Z. S. 1878, pl. xxiv. This figure is also very inaccurate, for though the dark olive of the upper parts is represented (though much too bright), the wing is here shown as almost uniform olive-green, with two slate-blue cross-bands formed by the tips of the secondary and greater wing-coverts; this is quite inaccurate; in both Gould's and Elliot's figures these parts of the bird are correctly figured. On comparing these three plates, it is curious to see how remarkably they differ one from another considering that they are all supposed to represent the same individual.

As M. Oustalet's description of the immature bird in the Paris Museum does not seem to agree with any of the stages of plumage shown in the series before me, the following description may be useful:—

Immature female. Top of the head rather dark brown, shading gradually into a more rufous tint on the nape; all the feathers have rather darker margins, giving these parts a slightly scaled appearance; a few of the dull red feathers of the adult are beginning to make their appearance; the dark olive on the rest of the upper parts has a somewhat browner shade, though here and there some of the greener feathers of the adult plumage may be seen; the greyish blue of the outer wing-coverts and outer webs of the secondaries is replaced by dull olive, and the slate-blue of the upper tail-coverts and tail is not so bright; the ear-coverts are brown, with buff centres; the moustache stripes dirty white, devoid of that reddish shade characteristic of the adult plumage; the chin and throat-feathers with white centres and black margins and bases, those on the fore-neck being conspicuously white, washed with reddish; the chest-feathers are whitish buff, edged with brownish buff, with here and there a few slate-blue feathers; rest of the underparts dirty whitish buff, most of the feathers, especially

those on the sides and flanks, margined with brownish buff; a few pale scarlet feathers indicate the colours of the adult, but are much less brilliant.

In more advanced examples the upper parts entirely resemble those of the fully adult bird, but the slate-blue on the wings is almost wanting; the fore-neck and chest are still intermixed with white-and-buff-centred feathers, and on the rest of the underparts the scarlet feathers of the adult and the whitish buff of the juvenile plumage are represented in about equal parts.

It is difficult to imagine anything more glorious than the colours of the fully adult male, the brilliant scarlet of the lower breast and belly contrasting vividly with the shining slate-blue chest.

The *adult female* differs from the male only in having the colours of the underparts rather less brilliant.

74. *MACROPTERYX COMATA* (Temm.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 409.

A female example of the Tufted Tree-Swift was obtained in the month of November.

75. *COLLOCALIA WHITEHEADI*, sp. n.

Mr. Whitehead has forwarded four examples of this new species, which I at first sight referred to Low's Swiftlet (*C. lowi*), though with considerable hesitation, for it appeared to me that among the birds referred to this species by Mr. Hartert [Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvi. p. 498 (1892)] there were examples of at least two, if not three species, judging from the length of the wing, shape of the tail, and feathering of the tarsi. In the four birds from the Lepanto district the wing-measurements vary from 5·2 to 5·5 inches; all have the tail *distinctly forked*, the middle pair of feathers being a quarter of an inch shorter than the outer pair; also the tarsi *entirely naked*. A female from Palawan, recently obtained from Mr. Everett (wing 5·15 inches), is perfectly similar in all respects to the Lepanto birds, having the freshly-moulted tail very distinctly forked and the tarsi devoid of any trace of

plumes. This example was received since the publication of Mr. Hartert's work; but with regard to specimens *h* and *i*, shot by Mr. Moseley at Porto Princesa, Palawan, *h* is an adult male of *C. whiteheadi*, while *i* is a female adult of *C. lowi*.

In the type of *C. lowi*, obtained by Ussher in Labuan (wing 5·3 inches), the tail is *practically square*, the middle and outer pair of feathers being subequal, and the tarsi *distinctly feathered*.

Mr. Hartert has also included with his *C. lowi* several examples of typical *C. fuciphaga*, the characteristics of this species being its smaller size, *strongly forked tail*, and *feathered tarsi*. These examples are specimens *d*, *e*, and *f* of his Catalogue.

At my request Mr. Hartert has kindly examined all the material in the National Collection, and agrees with me as to the correctness of the above conclusions; he has also sent me a copy of his paper, "List of a Second Collection of Birds from the Natuna Islands," published in the 'Novitates Zoologicae,' ii. pp. 446 to 478 (August 1895). On p. 472 he makes some remarks about *C. fuciphaga* and *C. lowi*, but does not throw much light on the subject, for he says, "I believe I made a mistake in enumerating some of the Palawan birds in the British Museum as *C. lowi*. They were quite young, with wings not fully grown, and seem rather to be *C. fuciphaga*." I cannot agree with this statement, for the specimens from Palawan are both adult, and, as will be seen above, referable to *C. whiteheadi* and *C. lowi*, not to *C. fuciphaga*; clearly some of the Bornean birds referred to *C. lowi* belong to *C. fuciphaga*, but none of the specimens from Palawan.

C. whiteheadi may thus be briefly characterized:—

Adult male and female. Like *C. lowi* in coloration, but rather larger, with the tail distinctly forked and the tarsi entirely devoid of plumes.

	Total length.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.
	in.	in.	in.	in.
Types of } <i>Adult male</i> . .	5·6	5·5	2·25	0·5
the species. } <i>Adult female</i>	5·5	5·4	2·25	0·5

The key should stand:—

- a. Without white on the abdomen.
- a'. Without whitish or greyish band across the rump.
- a''. Tail square, middle and outer pairs of feathers subequal. Larger, wing 5 inches to 5·3. Tarsi feathered. *C. lowi*.
- b''. Tail distinctly forked.
- a³. Tarsi entirely devoid of feathers.
- a⁴. Larger. Wing 5·15 inches to 5·5. Upper parts sooty *C. whiteheadi*.
- b⁴. Smaller. Wing about 4·5 inches. Upper parts brownish. *C. unicolor*.
- b³. Tarsi feathered. Upper parts dark and glossy *C. fuciphaga*.

76. COLLOCALIA FUCIPHAGA (Thunb.) ; Hartert, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvi. p. 498 (1892).

I have one male and three females of the Edible-nest Swiftlet from the highlands of Lepanto, obtained in the month of January. The tarsi in these examples are very distinctly feathered and the upper parts are very dark and glossed with green; in many respects these birds appear to me to differ considerably from examples obtained in the Nilghiris, formerly distinguished as *C. unicolor*, but now united with *C. fuciphaga*. Mr. Hartert mentions the feathering of the tarsi as a distinctive character of the long-winged Himalayan subspecies *C. brevirostris*, but it is equally developed in specimens from Borneo, New Guinea, &c., which he includes in his typical *C. fuciphaga*; and I may remark that examples from these last localities differ from the Nilghiri birds, and resemble Philippine examples in having the upper parts dark and glossy. I have now examined the whole of the material in the Museum with great care, and, in my opinion, the Nilghiri bird may well be distinguished under the name of *C. unicolor*, Jerdon, the characteristics being the much browner upper parts and the naked tarsus, which is, without exception, devoid of feathers. As regards the subspecies *C. brevirostris*, McClelland, from the Assam hills, &c., I cannot agree with Mr. Hartert in considering this form worthy of subspecific rank, for its larger size alone distinguishes it from the typical *C. fuciphaga* of

Java. The latter has the tarsi invariably feathered, and this peculiarity is to be seen in birds from Borneo, the Philippines, New Guinea, &c.; but, so far as our specimens can be trusted, there is no trace of feathering on the tarsi of birds from Celebes, and the feathers do not appear to have been worn off (though of course this may have been the case). In size these Celebean birds are rather small, the wing varying from 4·3 inches to 4·4; the upper parts are smoky brownish black, with a slight olive gloss, and in this respect perfectly similar to those obtained in the Assam hills, the Philippines, New Guinea, Borneo, and Java, all of which I consider typical *C. fuciphaga*, a form which, so far as I know, is never found in Southern India.

77. COLLOCALIA LINCHI, Horsf. & Moore; Hartert, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvi. p. 508 (1892).

A pair of Linch's White-breasted Swiftlet was shot in the highlands of Lepanto in the month of February; this is the first time that this species has been recorded from the Philippine Islands with certainty. Tweeddale mentions a specimen in the Darmstadt Museum collected by Herr v. Othberg, and said to have been obtained in Luzon, which he records under the name of *C. fuciphaga* (Thunb.), informing us at the same time that "it is not separable from the Javan species, *C. linchi*, H. & M.—that is, the true *C. fuciphaga* of Thunberg."

78. CAPRIMULGUS MANILLENSIS, G. R. Gray; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 518.

An adult male of the Manilla Nightjar obtained in the highlands of Lepanto bears out my remarks in a former number of 'The Ibis,' quoted above, having only the terminal portion of the inner webs of the outermost pair of tail-feathers white.

79. CAPRIMULGUS GRISEATUS, G. R. Gray; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 261.

Several more examples of this rare Nightjar have now been obtained; they are perfectly similar to the type in markings and plumage, the general tone being grey in all.

80. *LYNCORNIS MACROTIS*, Vig.; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 519.

A pair of the Philippine Eared Nightjar has again been collected by Mr. Whitehead, obtained on the same date, but no further specimens of *L. mindanensis*, Tweedd., are included. Mr. Whitehead seems to be of opinion that the latter bird is really distinct from *L. macrotis*, though it will be remembered that both these supposed species were found to occur in the Benguet district.

81. *BATRACHOSTOMUS MICRORHYNCHUS*, Grant, Bull. B.O.C. xxviii. p. xli (1895).

Mr. Whitehead has sent two specimens of a small Frog-mouth belonging to this genus in the present collection, which I have been unable to identify with anything already described. The most nearly allied forms are undoubtedly *B. septimus*, Tweeddale, from Zamboanga, and *B. menagei*, Bourns and Worcester, from North Panay; but the size of the bill alone is sufficient to distinguish these birds at once from our new bird from Luzon, which has the culmen remarkably small.

	Culmen.		Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.
	Length.	Width at gape.			
	in.	in.			
<i>B. microrhynchus</i> , ♂ ♀ ..	0.75	1.15	5.52	3.9-4.0	0.65-0.7
<i>B. septimus</i> , ♂ ♀	1.15	1.65	6.1-6.2	4.3-4.5	0.65-0.75
<i>B. menagei</i> , ♂	1.05	not given	5.46	4.14	0.61

Adult male is in very dark plumage; the crown being brownish black marked and mottled with buff, the nuchal band of the same colour, and the mantle and back are very similar to the crown, but with more buff finely intermixed. The scapulars are mostly clear buff, with mottled black barings on the inner webs and a black subterminal spot. Wing-coverts black mottled with rufous, most of the median and greater with a whitish spot at the extremity of the outer web; sides of head, chin, and throat finely mottled and barred with black and buff, darker on the hinder cheek. Bands above and below the chest whitish edged with black. Chest

whitish buff finely mottled with black; belly rather paler and more coarsely marked.

Adult female. General colour uniform chestnut, with scarcely a trace of any black markings except on the secondary quills; in other respects very similar in plumage to the female of *B. septimus*. The outer webs of the scapulars rufous buff, each with a small subterminal black spot; greater and median wing-coverts with a terminal white spot on the outer web, edged internally with black; nuchal and pectoral bands white, edged with black.

81*a*. *ALCYONE CYANIPECTUS* (La Fresnaye) and *A. PHILIPPINENSIS* (Gould).

I have read Messrs. Bourns and Worcester's letter in 'The Ibis' (1895, p. 404), in which they express the opinion that I am in error in maintaining that there are two such species as those named above. They write that "without doubting in the least Mr. Whitehead's ability to ascertain the sexes of birds correctly, we are still perfectly certain that Mr. Ogilvie Grant's conclusion is incorrect." This is a little difficult to understand, for if Mr. Whitehead's specimens *are* properly sexed, then without doubt it follows that my conclusions must be right. In case any mistake should have been made I wrote to Mr. Whitehead and have had the following reply:—"I think there is some mistake as to the little blue Kingfishers, *A. cyanipectus* and *A. philippinensis*. If I remember aright there is a young female with a dull-coloured bill like the female, in which the band does not cross the chest; the males have a ring of blue across the chest. I was very ill, when the case went off, with bad dysentery, and the temperature up in the nineties, so mistakes are not to be wondered at; I quite support Major Wardlaw Ramsay in thinking that they are ♂ and ♀ of one species." Mr. Whitehead also sent me a copy of his journal, with which I checked over the sexes of the specimens, each being separately numbered, and I find that in each case they are correctly marked according to the entry in the journal. I may here remark that the specimen lacking the blue pectoral band and

marked ♂ is *not* an immature bird, as suggested by Messrs. Bourns and Worcester, but perfectly adult. A mistake in sexing may have been made—such accidents must occasionally happen to every collector, however careful he may be. If my conclusions are wrong—and I am quite ready to admit that they may be, especially after reading the above-mentioned letter in 'The Ibis'—then the sexes of two out of the five Kingfishers sent have been wrongly determined by Mr. Whitehead, such a mistake on his part being hitherto unknown. I have already pointed out the perfectly appreciable difference in the bill in these two supposed species, but should it be proved that they are merely sexes of the same bird, it follows that this difference is also merely sexual. There were no more examples of these birds in the Lepanto collection, but Mr. Whitehead has promised to send more shortly, and to take particular care to ascertain the sex of each correctly.

82. HALCYON GULARIS (Kuhl) ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 409, 520.

The White-throated Kingfisher is apparently common enough.

83. PENELOPIDES MANILLÆ, Bodd.; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 409, 520 ; 1895, p. 261.

A fine adult male of the Manilla Hornbill was collected in November.

84. IYNGIPICUS VALIDIROSTRIS, Blyth ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, pp. 114, 262.

An adult female of the Luzon Pigmy Woodpecker is perfectly similar to those from the Benguet and Albay districts.

85. CHRYSOCOLAPTES HÆMATRIBON (Wagl.) ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 520.

One male of the Crimson-backed Woodpecker was procured.

86. THRIPONAX JAVENSIS (Horsf.) ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 409, 520.

A female of Horsfield's Great Black Woodpecker has the concealed white patch on the lower back but little developed.

87. *XANTHOLÆMA HÆMATOCEPHALA* (P. L. S. Müller); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 262.

Lepanto examples of the Crimson-gorgeted Barbet are perfectly similar to the pair already sent by Mr. Whitehead from the Albay district, and likewise belong to the rather larger northern form.

88. *CACOMANTIS MERULINUS* (Scop.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 520; 1895, p. 262.

An immature female example of the Rufous-bellied Plain-tive Cuckoo was shot in November.

89. *CENTROPUS VIRIDIS* (Scop.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 410; 1895, p. 262.

The Green Philippine Coucal is also represented in the present collection.

90. *LEPIDOGRAMMUS CUMINGI* (Fraser); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 520; 1895, p. 262.

Fine adult examples of the Curl-crested Cuckoo were again obtained.

91. *PRIONITURUS LUCONENSIS*, Steere; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 410; 1895, p. 115.

We have several examples of Steere's Luzon Racquet-tailed Parrot, but this beautiful yellow-green species is quite eclipsed by Mr. Whitehead's following discovery:—

92. *PRIONITURUS MONTANUS* (ex MS. J. Whitehead); Grant, *Bull. B. O. C.* iv. p. xli (1895).

The discovery of a third species of Racquet-tailed Parrot in Luzon is extremely interesting. Up to the present time we knew only the yellow-green *P. luconensis*, Steere, and the green *P. discurus* (Vieill.), distinguished by having the crown of the head bright blue. The present species is larger than either of the above birds and belongs to the handsome group characterized by having a scarlet patch on the hinder part of the crown, and including the species *P. platurus* and *P. flavicans* from Celebes, the Togian Is., &c., and *P. verticalis* recently described by Dr. Sharpe from Sibutu. To this last species our bird is most nearly allied, but both the male

and female are easily distinguishable by the following characters :—

Adult male. Back of the head and nape dark grass-green, only slightly brighter than the back and rest of the upper parts, the blue tips to the feathers of the forehead and crown darker, commencing at the base of the bill and extending over the lores, sides of the head, and checks; underparts dull grass-green, with scarcely a trace of yellow, so characteristic of the Sibutu bird.

Adult female. Differs from the female of *P. verticalis* in having the head dull grass-green, the forehead, lores, sides of the crown, and feathers round the eyes being washed with blue. The underparts are like those of the male and never yellow-green as in the Sibutu female. “Eyes stone-grey, bill and feet whitish lead-grey” [*J. W.*].

Adult ♂. Total length 12·4 inches, wing 6·3, tail 5·5, tarsus 0·65.

Adult ♀. Total length 12·2 inches, wing 6·4, tail 5·2, tarsus 0·65.

This fine species, which may be called the Luzon Crimson-spotted Racquet-tailed Parrot, was met with in the high mountains of Lepanto.

93. *BOLBOPSITTACUS LUNULATUS* (Scop.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 410.

Two adult females of the Luzon Collared Parrakeet were collected in Lepanto.

94. *OSMOTRERON AXILLARIS* (G. R. Gray MS. *vide* Bonap.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 410, 521; 1895, p. 264.

The Philippine Green Pigeon is apparently fairly common in this district.

95. *PHABOTRERON LEUCOTIS* (Temm.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 410, 521; 1895, p. 264.

An example of this Pigeon was obtained in the highlands of Lepanto, but in comparison with the magnificent Fruit-Pigeon that follows is of little importance.

96. *PTILOPUS MARCHEI*, Oustalet; *Salvad. Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* xxi. p. 75 (1893).

The finding of Marche's Fruit-Pigeon, the largest as well as one of the handsomest birds of this group, is only equalled in importance and interest by Mr. Whitehead's rediscovery of Koch's *Pitta*. The only previously known example of this Pigeon was the type in the Paris Museum obtained in Luzon by M. Marche more than fifteen years ago; this example was believed to be a female, the sex having been doubtfully determined. Under these circumstances it may not be considered superfluous to give a full description of the male, female, and immature of this very rare bird.

Adult male. Entire top of the head dull crimson-red, the same colour being continued down the sides of the cheeks, on either side of the throat; feathers surrounding the eye light red; hind cheek and ear-coverts dusky black; back and sides of the neck and upper part of the breast pearl-grey, forming a collar which completely separates the dull crimson crown from the dusky black mantle and back. Wings like the back, but with green reflections; lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts bronze-brown with green reflections; primary-quills black, finely edged with pale yellow; the two outer secondaries are similarly margined, the remainder edged with crimson along the middle of the outer web, the crimson barbs being loose and free and forming a large patch on the wing. Tail bronze-brown, broadly edged with brownish grey, beneath dark grey tipped with whitish; chin and middle of throat brownish buff. In the centre of the grey breast there is a large patch of bright orange-vermilion washed with lake, and shading into deep red-lake below; this is followed by a patch of creamy white; the rest of the underparts are dull pearly grey, most of the feathers being finely edged with creamy yellow, and the under tail-coverts are buff, with brownish-grey centres. "Eye: inner ring yellow, outer lake-red; bill at base brick-red, tipped with yellow; feet deep coral-red" [*J. W.*]. Total length 16 inches, wing 7·1, tail 5·1, tarsus 1·25.

Adult female. Similar to the male, but the crown is of a

less crimson tinge; the lower part of the back, rump, and tail are bronze-green, distinctly greener than in the male, and the upper part of the breast-patch is orange-red without the crimson wash. Total length 14·7 inches, wing 6·8, tail 4·5, tarsus 1·15.

A young male. The whole of the upper parts is brownish bronze shot with green; the dull crimson of the top of the head and the free crimson webs of the secondaries are just beginning to make their appearance; the whole of the feathers of the chest and upper breast are grey, widely tipped with bronze-green, the only patches of pure grey feathers being visible on each side of the neck. The orange-red breast-patch is represented by a deep orange feather in the middle of the chest and some dark carmine feathers. Otherwise the rest of the plumage is much like that of the adult.

97. *COLUMBA GRISEIGULARIS* (Wald. & Layard); Salvadori, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxi. p. 313 (1893).

Several examples of the large Grey-throated Wood-Pigeon are before me. A younger female bird (the sexes are perfectly similar in plumage) has the reflections on the upper back and rump mostly green instead of violet, this difference being even more marked in a still younger example, in which the feathers of the crown are almost entirely deep grey narrowly edged with rufous bronze, and many of the chest- and breast-feathers are margined with rufous.

98. *MACROPYGIA TENUIROSTRIS*, Gray; Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 521, 1895, p. 265.

Both male and female examples of the Slender-billed Cuckoo-Dove are represented in this collection, and we are thus enabled to settle a rather interesting point with regard to the differences of plumage in the two sexes. Major Wardlaw Ramsay was of opinion that both sexes were alike, but Count Salvadori, in describing the adult female (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxi. p. 347, 1893), remarks:—"Contrary to Major Wardlaw Ramsay's opinion, I think that the specimens of this sex differ from the male, and resemble the young birds, from which they differ in being more uniform on the back

and wings, which do not show the broad rufous-cinnamon edges on the upper wing-coverts." Count Salvadori is no doubt perfectly correct, but there are one or two other points to which I should like to draw attention.

In the fully adult female the pale rufous barring on the nape and mantle is very distinctly narrower than in young birds; the rufous edgings to the feathers of the wing-coverts, &c., are narrow but well-defined; *the feathers of the fore-neck are pale rufous, widely margined with black*, and there are no subterminal black bars across the rufous ends of the chest-feathers, the grey bases being followed only by the wide rufous margins.

In a very old female (from Basilan, *Everett*) the barring on the hind-neck and mantle is reduced to mere finely-freckled lines of buff, which are almost absent on the lower parts of the mantle, the feathers being practically uniform deep brown; the rufous edgings on the wing-coverts, &c., are mostly obsolete, except on the lesser coverts; *the fore-neck is mostly dark sooty brown, with indistinctly marked pale rufous shaft-stripes*. This is the specimen of which Major Wardlaw-Ramsay writes (*Ibis*, 1890, p. 222):—"One specimen marked female (Basilan, *Everett*) is evidently young; it has the throat and breast black-brown, with a central streak or spot of rufous on each feather." I have now no hesitation in saying that this is not a young bird, but, on the contrary, the most adult female in the series.

In young birds the barring on the nape and mantle is wider and more extended, the rufous edgings to the wing-coverts, &c., are vermiculated and less clearly defined, *the black edgings to the feathers of the fore-neck are entirely absent*, and there is a subterminal blackish band across the middle of the rufous ends to the breast-feathers.

I may also call attention to the fact that specimens from Manilla, Negros, and Palawan are considerably larger than the birds from Zamboanga, Basilan, and Sulu. The wing of adult males and females from Luzon varies from 7·3 to 7·6 inches, males from Negros measure 7·3 to 7·4, and a male adult from Palawan has the wing 7·3; males and females from

Zamboanga 6·3 to 6·5; and females from Basilan 6·4 to 6·55. It is an almost invariable rule that specimens from more northern localities are larger than those of the same species obtained further south, and the Slender-billed Cuckoo-Pigeon is no exception.

99. *TURTUR DUSSUMIERI* (Temm.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, pp. 117, 265.

Males of Dussumier's Turtle-Dove have been sent.

100. *TURTUR HUMILIS* (Temm.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 411.

The Eastern Ruddy-Dove is apparently rather a rare bird in Luzon, for previous to the two males sent in the present collection a single example only has been sent, and very few seen.

101. *GEOPELIA STRIATA* (Linn.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 411.

Although the Barred Ground-Dove is reported to be common in the neighbourhood of Mt. Arajat, where Mr. Whitehead's first collection was made, the present pair are the only other examples that have been sent so far.

102. *CHALCOPHAPS INDICA* (Linn.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 265.

The Indian Bronze-winged Dove, though widely distributed, has also been sent only for the second time.

103. *GALLUS GALLUS* (Linn.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 521.

A pair of Jungle-Fowls were sent.

104. *EXCALFACTORIA LINEATA* (Scop.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 265.

Males of the beautiful little Painted Quail from Lepanto are of the usual dark-backed insular form.

105. *TURNIX FASCIATA* (Temm.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 265.

A nestling which probably belongs to this species was obtained, but without either parent; of course it is possible that it may be the young of *T. ocellata*.

106. *HYPOTENIDIA PHILIPPINENSIS* (Linn.); Sharpe, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* xxiii. p. 39 (1894).

We have a male of the Philippine Banded Rail.

107. *LIMNOBÆNUS FUSCUS* (Linn.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xxiii. p. 146 (1894).

Males of the Ruddy Crake, which are the first Mr. Whitehead has sent home.

108. *ÆGIALITIS DUBIUS* (Scop.); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 266.

Mr. Whitehead has obtained examples of a Little Ringed Plover about which he makes the following remarks:—"I send you a small resident Ringed Plover; you will notice first that the sexes are alike in plumage, secondly that they are in full breeding-dress when birds of the northern species are in their winter (or dull) plumage, and that they are not *Æ. peronii*." I have examined these specimens carefully, as well as some obtained by Mr. Everett from other islands of the group, and I find that they are identical with examples from India and other localities. It is usual to find that when a certain number of birds of a species are resident—as in the present instance—they assume their summer plumage sooner and more fully than migratory birds of the same species.

109. *TOTANUS GLAREOLA* (Linn.); Seebohm, Monog. of the Charadriidæ, p. 365 (1887).

A female of the Wood-Sandpiper on migration.

110. *TACHYBAPTES PHILIPPINENSIS* (Bonnat.); Walden, Trans. Zool. Soc. ix. p. 245 (1875).

The Philippine Dabchick in winter plumage completes the present list.

XXXVII.—*On some Birds from the Island of Negros, Philippines.* (Second Contribution.) By WM. EAGLE CLARKE, F.L.S.

My friend Mr. John Maclauchlan, Director of the Dundee Museum, has submitted to me for identification another collection of birds from the east coast of the Island of Negros, made by Mr. W. A. Keay, between the middle of November 1894 and the end of April 1895, and presented by that gentleman to the Museum.